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of the chapters of this volume. Of especial merit is the chapter on the *French Empire* by Emile Bourgeois, Thomas Okey's study of *United Italy*, the survey of the *German Empire* by Hermann Oncken, Pollock on the *Modern Law of Nations* and Sidney Webb's study of *Social Movements*. For American readers, Mr. Westlake's account of the *Foreign Relations of the United States During the Civil War* is of particular interest, while the specialist in history will find the chapter by Mr. Gooch on the *Growth of Historical Science* suggestive and valuable. While the bibliographies are similar to those of the rest of the work, that of "The Latest Age," though remarkably suggestive and helpful, is of less permanent value because archives were in the main not available for this period, and critical studies have as yet not been made of even the most essential printed documents.

But when all has been said against the Cambridge Modern History it remains to acknowledge that it is a monumental work, supplying a much felt need. The manner of its making prevents it from being easily read consecutively because of the lack of continuity. Indeed very many of the individual contributions are too dry and detailed to be read. But by the side of these there are other monographs—for such the best of the contributions are—that are not only entertaining, but which afford the most thorough treatment of the topic upon the basis of the latest historical study of the period available.

W. E. LINGELBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

Davis, W. S. *The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome.* Pp. xi, 340. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Tucker, T. G. *Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul.* Pp. xix, 453. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

That there has been a great revival in interest in Roman history in the past few years is attested not only by the establishment of chairs in ancient history in most of our leading universities but by the enthusiastic reception on the part of the public of the translation of Ferrero's works and the appearance of a considerable number of books in English dealing with various aspects of the Roman world. The notable monograph of Botsford on the Roman Assemblies is a constitutional study addressed only to scholars, while Heitland's three-volume work on the Roman Republic and Henderson's study of the civil wars following the death of Nero deal with political and military history; but the chief interest at present is naturally in the economic, social, and religious field, as may be seen by such books as Fowler's *Roman Life In the Age of Cicero*, Dill's *Social Life From Nero to Marcus Aurelius*, and Glover's *Conflict of Religions in the Roman Empire*.

To this latter class belong the books of Davis and Tucker. Neither one is an original contribution to our stock of knowledge. Both are addressed to the educated public and admirably fulfil their purpose of pre-

senting in an interesting and ordered manner information that lies buried for the average reader in such works as Schiller's, Seeck's, Boissier's and Friedländer's, although the last named is being made accessible in a rather unsatisfactory English translation. Davis and Tucker followed different plans so that their books supplement each other. Professor Davis has confined himself to a presentation of economic conditions and their effects, especially in the period of the early empire. His introductory chapter on the business panic of 33 A. D. is a brief description of that event expressed in the language of the modern financial world and serves admirably to impress on the reader the similarity of the business and credit systems of that and our own day. This is followed by a study of the relations of politics and high finance during the later Republic, the extent and character of commerce and trade under the Empire, the accumulation and expenditure of great fortunes, the condition and occupations of the lower classes and the slaves, private munificence and the relations of the rich and poor, and marriage, divorce, and childlessness as affected by economic ideals and conditions. On all these topics constant comparisons with modern conditions add vividness and reality and redeem the book from any charge of aridity.

In his *Life In the Roman World*, Tucker takes his stand at the year 64 A. D. and surveys the various institutions of the Roman World at that particular moment, thus giving a certain concreteness to the picture. The first six chapters deal briefly with the political and administrative organization, while the remainder of the book is devoted to the social life of the different classes, the Roman house, daily life and amusements, education, religion, and the state of science, religion, and art. While there is little new in the book to one acquainted with Friedländer's *Sittengeschichte*, it is written in an easy, colloquial style and excellently illustrated. The author appears to make a deliberate effort to write down to the understanding of his readers, but nevertheless a vivid picture is given of the pagan world in which St. Paul and his associates carried on the propaganda of a new religion.

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Elliot, Charles W. *The Conflict Between Individualism and Collectivism in a Democracy.* Pp. vi, 135. Price, 90 cents. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

This book comprises three lectures delivered at the University of Virginia under the Barbour-Page Foundation. The author uses the term collectivism to connote social control (not socialism) and contrasts it with individualism (*laissez faire*). The lectures trace in turn the rapid development of collectivism at the expense of individualism in three great departments of personal and social activity—industry, education and government.

The lectures show a great breadth of view as well as a depth of scholarship. Much of their value lies in their keen appreciation of live issues. This